



VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1816.

[NUMBER 1227.]

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT whereas, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the Fifty-fifth year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled "An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India," the undersigned has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to register and grant Certificates of the Registry of all Ships and Vessels, according to and under, and by virtue of the Provisions in the said Act contained and expressed; all Owners or Proprietors of Ships or Vessels requiring Registry, must in all cases conform to the following Forms, to be forwarded with their applications; in failure whereof no Certificates of British Plantation Registry can be granted.

No. 1. The Builder's Certificate, accompanied by the grand and intermediate Bills of Sales, with the Owner or Owner's Oath, as required by 26. Geo. 3. Chap. 60. Sec. 20.

No. 2. Certificate of the Surveyor appointed under the said Act, with the assent of the Master or person attending the Survey on the part of the Owner or Owners, according to the 26. Geo. 3d. Chap. 60. Sec. 12.

No. 3. Bond by the Master and Owner or Owners of the said Ship, to be attested before the undersigned; to be varied if necessary, according to the 26. Geo. 3d. Chap. 60. Sec. 15.

No. 4. Oath of the Owner or Owners of the said Ship, to be sworn before me, according to the 26. Geo. 3d. Chap. 60. Sec. 10.

BUILDER'S CERTIFICATE.

No. 1.

I _____ of _____ Ship Builder, do certify that the _____ now called _____ at present commanded by _____ was in the course of the year _____ built by me at _____ and was on _____ launched under the name of _____ and the said _____ was sold to _____ that the said _____ has _____ decks and _____ masts; that her length from the forepart of the main stern to the after part of the stern post aloft is _____ feet and _____ inches; her breadth at the broadest part (above or below as it may happen) the main wales is _____ feet and _____ inches; her height between decks is _____ feet and _____ inches; and admeasures _____ Tons; that she is _____ rigged and _____ built; has _____ decks has _____ gallery and _____ head; has _____ Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____ of _____ and _____ of the _____ and called the _____ make oath and say, that within named ship for which I now apply for a Certificate of Registry, is the same as described by _____ the Builder thereof as aforesaid (or if endorsed as within.)

Sworn before me
this _____ day of _____ 181

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE.
No. 2.

I _____ of _____ in the Island of Bombay in the East Indies, being appointed to acts as Surveyor for the Port of Bombay in the execution of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifty fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, intituled "An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships, built in India," hereby certify and attest that the _____ or Vessel called _____ was built at _____; has _____ decks and _____ masts; that her length from the forepart of the main stern to the after part of the sternpost aloft is _____ feet and _____ inches; her breadth at the broadest part (above or below as it may be) the main wales is _____ feet and _____ inches; her height between decks is _____ feet and _____ inches; and admeasures _____ Tons; that she is _____ rigged and _____ built, has _____ gallery and _____ head; has _____ Given under my hand at Bombay aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and _____

I _____ having on the part of the owner thereof been present and attending at the examination and admeasurement of the said _____ above specified, do hereby on the part and behalf of the said Owner consent and agree to the above description and admeasurement, and admit the same to be true.

Given under my hand in Bombay aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and _____ No. 3.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that We _____ the Master, and _____ the Owners of the Ship called the _____ who have attended to procure the Registry of the said Ship _____ are holden and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. in One thousand Pounds of good and Lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors; to which certain payment well and truly to be made We bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals, Dated the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____

The Condition of this Obligation is such that whereas a Certificate of British Plantation Registry, Number _____ and bearing date the _____ day of _____ One Thousand

Eight Hundred and _____ has been on the said _____ day of _____ in the year last aforesaid: granted on the application of the above bounden _____

Owners of the Ship called the _____ Now if the said Certificate shall not be sold, lent or otherwise disposed of; to any Person or Persons whatever, and if the same shall be solely made use of for the Service of the Ship or Vessel for which it is granted; and if in case the said Ship shall be lost, or taken by the Enemy, burnt or broken up or otherwise prevented from returning to the Port to which she belongs, the said Certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within one month after the arrival of the Master in any Port or Place in His Majesty's Dominions, to the Collector and Comptroller of some port in Great Britain or of the Isle of Man, or of the British Plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or Territories, Islands, and Places belonging to his Majesty within the limits of the Charter of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, or to the Governments of the said United Company within the limits of the Charter of the said Company; And if any Foreigner, or any person or persons for his use and benefit, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any part or Share of or any interest in the said Ship or Vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any Port in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or the British Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid, then and in such case, the Certificate of Registry shall, within seven days, after the said purchase or transfer of property in the said Ship or Vessel, be delivered up to the person or persons herein before, or in and by an act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, intituled "An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India," authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry, at such Port or Place respectively as aforesaid. And if the said Ship or Vessel shall be in any foreign Port when such purchase or transfer of interest or property shall take place, then if the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul, or other Chief British Officer resident at or nearest to such foreign port; or if the said Ship or Vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of interest or property shall take place, then if the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other Chief British Officer at the foreign port or place in or at which the Master or other person having or taking the Charge or Command of the said Ship or Vessel, shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at Sea, immediately after his arrival at such foreign Port; but if the Master or other person who had the Command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at Sea, shall not arrive at a foreign Port, but shall arrive at some Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands or Territories, or Places within the limits of the Charter of the said United Company, then if the same shall be delivered up in manner aforesaid

within fourteen days after the arrival of such Ship or Vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof, in any Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or any of his Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories or Places within the limits of the Charter of the said United Company; and if any pass, commonly called a Mediterranean pass shall have been obtained or procured for the said Ship or Vessel, if then, and in such case, the same shall be delivered up at the same time, and in like manner with the Certificate of Registry aforesaid to the Person or Persons hereinbefore authorized to receive such Certificate of Registry: Then the above Obligation shall be void and of no effect; otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered by the said _____ in the presence of _____

No. 4.

I _____ of _____ do make oath, that the _____ or Vessel called the _____ of the Port of _____ whereof is at present Master _____ being built at _____ having _____ decks and _____ masts; her length from the forepart of the main stern to the after part of the stern post aloft being _____ feet and _____ inches above (or below as it may be) her breadth at the broadest part _____ the main wales being _____ feet and _____ inches; her height between decks being _____ feet and _____ inches; and admeasuring _____ Tons; being _____ rigged and _____ built; having _____ decks; having _____ gallery and _____ head; having _____; was built at the Port of _____, and launched _____ and that _____ and _____ residing at _____ merchant, who not resident within 20 miles of Bombay. This is to be inserted if all the Owners are not present. The said _____ and the said _____ are truly and bonafide subjects of Great Britain; and that I _____ the said _____ nor the said _____ to be the best of (my or our) knowledge and belief, have taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state whatever, and that no foreigner directly or indirectly hath any share, or part or interest in the said _____ or Vessel.

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ 181

N. B. To be added to the above oath, if there be more Owners than one, and one of two or three only attend, or if only three attend, when there are more Owners than three.

And the said _____ further make oath, and say, that the other part owner of the said Ship now absent, is not resident within twenty miles of Bombay, (or if sick, is prevented by illness

from attending to take and subscribe the said oath,) and — not to the best of — deponent; knowledge or belief willfully absented in order to avoid the taking the oath directed to be taken and subscribed by the Act passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third intituled "An Act for the further increase and encouragement of Shipping and Navigation."

The particular Attention of Ship Owners entitled to Registry under 55 George 3d, is requisite upon the transfer of their Ships, to the Acts of 26. George 3d Chap. 60: and 34. George 3d. Cap. 68.

H. SHANK,
Custom Master.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, }
March 1st 1816 }

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine in this Month are as follows.

IMPORTATION OF 1814.
London Particular, Rupees 702 3 45
per pipe.
London Market, - - - 657 0 32
per do.

IMPORTATION OF 1815.
London Particular, Rupees 629 1 62
per pipe.
London Market, - - - 590 3 86
per do.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,

Ware-house-keeper & Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,
Ware-house-keeper and
Commercial Accountant's
Office, 1st March 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of DENNIS MAHONY, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Lieutenant Colonel LIONEL SMITH, of his Majesty's sixty fifth Regiment of Foot—All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 29th February 1816.

MADEIRA WINE,

LISBON D.^o

AND

PORT D.^o

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant*, *Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.
Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Ditto.
Port, direct from Oporto in
Quarter Casks at - - - 125 each.
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - 100 each.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - 17 Do. Do.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

A CARD.

MESSRS FORBES & Co. beg to announce, that they have this day admitted Mr. THEODORE FORBES, as a partner in their establishment.
Bombay, 1st March 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the Effects of GEORGE FITZ-WILLIAM CHAMIER, Esq. a Civil Servant on the Bombay Establishment, deceased, will be sold by public auction on Wednesday and Thursday next the 6th and 7th instant, at the Godown adjoining Mr. J. W. TASSER'S Office, between the hours of eleven and three each day.
Bombay, 1st March 1816.

FOR FREIGHT TO MAURITIUS, THE BRIG JOHN,

PLEASE apply to the Commander on board, or at No. 1, formerly Rope Walk Lane.

Bombay 2d March 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

THE good fast sailing Cutter Daniel, Burthen 30 Tons, Rigged and equipped in excellent order, built at Cochim, by a European Builder about two years ago, of teak wood and fine planks.

For further particulars apply at this Office. A list of the Stores &c. may be seen on board, or at the Godown of the Moorman Moossa in the Parsee Buzar.
Bombay 1st March 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MANCOJEE MADOW-JEE, Weaver, having sold to JAGONATH WASSODEW Sinoy his dwelling House situated without the Town Walls in the Weaver's Street behind the House of BATTI NAIQUIN together with its Ground, if any person or persons has any claim thereupon they are hereby requested to apply to VINCIBA MANCOJEE Purboo within 14 days otherwise no claim will be admitted.
Bombay 2d March 1816.

Baxter and Co.

ON Monday next, on the 4th Instant will Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Meadow's Street, Various Articles of Household furniture, —Glaifs, and Earthen-ware, —a few Lots of Hate and plated Ware.

A small collection of Medical Books, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman lately Deceased; &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d March 1816.

PUBLISHED

AND
READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

The Bombay Calendar,

AND
ALMANAC.

FOR
1816,

PRICE 8 RUPEES.

ERRATUM.

In the Supplement to our last number, the concluding line of the last paragraph in the address to the Duke of Wellington was inadvertently omitted, we have therefore re-published that paragraph, as follows.

"To such a character, the most affecting tribute of living admiration must be the relief that is offered, thro' him, to the families of the brave men who died for their Country; and in requesting your Grace to dispense, amongst the widows and orphans of the Soldiers who fell in your late glorious campaign, this small but affectionate remembrance of their valour and devotion to their Country's cause, we are persuaded, we consult the feelings which are at once the most honorable to your character, and most congenial to your heart.

With sentiments of the highest consideration &c.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th FEBRUARY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Colonel East, on the 5th of this Month, with the force placed under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, in Wagar.

Captain C. Whitehill, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant Ambrose, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade.

Lieutenant Elder, of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry, to have charge of the Commissariat Department.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that all Abstracts, Muster Rolls, Bills &c. preferred on acc't of His Majesty's Troops, be in future furnished to the Pay Department in Duplicate.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1816.

Lieutenant H. A. Hervey, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Ceylon, on his private concerns, and permitted to be absent from his Corps and Station, on that account, for a period of two Months.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant D. Hogarth, of the Battalion of Artillery, in the Situation of Agent for the manufacture of Gun Carriages, and to appoint Lieutenant J. H. Dunster, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, in the room of Lieutenant Hogarth.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison to be appointed to the Office of Adjutant General of the Army, the Commander in Chief in announcing that arrangement and directing him to take charge from Lieutenant Colonel Llewellyn, has much satisfaction in expressing the favourable sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and himself, of the long and faithful Service of that meritorious Officer, and notwithstanding his being appointed to the vacant situation of Agent for Clothing the Army, his Excellency will be happy in embracing the earliest opportunity of proving to him, the high sense he entertains of his zeal for the Public Service, in placing him in any other situation more agreeable to his wishes.
(Signed) J. KINNERSLEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.



BOMBAY

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1816.

We are again compelled to announce our total inability to add to our present stock of European intelligence, any more recent News than that which we have received by the Indian Oak: some further Translations from the Frankfort Journals now in our possession, extending to the 8th of September, will be found in this day's

publication, and in the absence of later advices, will we trust be found interesting.

It is in vain to complain of the want of Shipping arrivals from Europe: but we do not ever recollect so long a period to have elapsed as the present without direct communications. It is now more than Eight months since any Vessel has come to this Port from England, and when we consider that this is besides a period of peace, it seems every strange that so great a delay has occurred: we trust, we shall soon be enabled to relieve the great anxiety which is felt on this subject, though we believe there is no foundation whatever for the report which was circulated at the Presidency a day or two ago, that the Lord Lyndock had been seen on the Coast.

The Pulteney and Apollo Indiamen, which touched on the Coast on the 5th of last month, sailed we understand on the 17th, in prosecution of their voyage to Europe.

The Moffatt, Captain Richardson, will probably sail for England this day.

The Ernaad left this Port, yesterday morning, to proceed to Cochim for the purpose of bringing the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Bombay.

We understand, that the Captain, Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, Marines, Boys and Supernumeraries of his Majesty's Sloop Elk, Captain Reynolds, now in this Harbour, have set the patriotic example afloat, of contributing towards the aid of the Widows and Orphans of those who were slain in the battle of Waterloo; by writing to the Admiralty, and expressing their wish, that four days pay should be allotted for that purpose. We notice this laudable conduct, with the more pleasure, because, as far as we can learn, no other Ship, either in the King's or Company's service, has yet done the same, tho' we have little doubt the noble spirit will be found, very soon, to be catching.

CRICKET

On Monday next, a Grand Match of Cricket will be played, on the Ground opposite the Church Gate, by the Gentlemen composing the Bombay Cricket Club, and such other Amateurs of the Game as are at present in Bombay; The Wickets will be pitched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock, and we understand that a very good Game is expected, the party will afterwards dine together, Monday being the last day of Meeting of the Club for this Season.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.]—On the 28th ultimo, Portuguese Ship Dinnion, Captain G. Mackintosh, from Demam.

DEPARTURES.]—On the 25th ultimo the H. C. Cruiser, Aurora, Captain James Jeakes to the Malabar Coast and Ceylon.
Ditto, 25th Ship Lowjee Family, Captain George Seton to England.

Passengers per Lowjee Family, to England.
Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Baggot, Mr. Ryan, Lieut. Col. Cowper, Captain Wilde, Captain Baggot, Lieut. H. Newton, Mr. R. Baxter, Miss L. C. Nuthall, C. Nuthall, H. Bellasis, Master W. Keys, M. Keys, J. Robinson.

ARRIVAL.]—Lieutenant Robertson, 5th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.]—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Whyte, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment.
Lieutenant Pike, B. E. Regiment.
Ensign Marshall, B. E. Regiment.
Captain M. Hardcastle, 2d Regiment.
Captain Tovey, D. A. G. P. S. F.

Extracts from the Frankfort Journals.

The following intelligence from Constantinople will be read with interest, if it is true, as the last overland advices lead us to believe, that Turkey and Russia were on the eve of a War. We could have wished that the information which these extracts make known to us indicated somewhat less than they do, a form of Government disorganized to a degree which no where else exists. Besides the annual ravages of the Plague, the afflicting details of which we have so often been obliged to give to our readers, The Seas of Turkey are covered with Pirates; and the Governors of its Provinces appear to be carrying on a species of Piracy on the subjects of the State. Such an order of affairs is but ill calculated for a vigorous defence against a Government, who knows how to make its laws obeyed from Petersburg to Kamskatcha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20th July.

The Porte continues to make examples of all those, who have inflicted cruelties, or vexations, over the Countries confided to their administration; or who may have given occasion to the just complaints of the subjects of the Ottoman Empire: The Pacha of Brusa, of Boli, of Castamoni, have in consequence been degraded by the order of the Grand Seigneur, and plunged into a Sea of misery: Norredin, Pacha of Negropont, has succeeded to the first, the successors of the two others are not as yet known. The Garrison of Wedlin have also addressed to the Grand Seigneur complaints in writing against Hafis Aly Pacha, and the flagrant conduct which he has pursued. The Commander of Schila on the Asia Shore of the Black Sea, is in the same condition: on the 14th, his accusers made the hall of the Divan of the Grand Vizir echo with their cries: and have obtained speedy relief, against the oppression which those under his administration suffer. The decision of the Grand Seigneur on these complaints is expected immediately.

The cruise confided to the Captain Pacha against the Pirates who have infested for some time past the Archipelago, and the other Seas under the dominion of Turkey, has had all the success which is promised. About twenty Vessels of different sizes, have been, it is said, taken, or sunk.

The greatest part of these banditti have been executed, as well as their three Chiefs: their Wives, and their Children have been condemned to Slavery. The Islands of Scopulo, of Sciahe, of Cui-lironi have been cleared of the robbers who took shelter among them: a pirate of Saint Giorgio di Skiro, who encouraged them, has been condemned to death: as well as many other of their accomplices. There were among them, Turks, and Greeks, but they were principally Albanians, and Mainotes: There were very few, who succeeded in saving themselves: a certain Constantine, Key of Mania, who resided some months past in this Capital, and who was convicted of being one of their accomplices, has participated in their fate and has been strangled. The Captain Pacha who after leaving his Line of Battle Ship before Mytilene, embarked on this expedition in a small Vessel, is returned to his fleet, and will go from Mytilene to the road of Smyrna, and from thence, to the other Islands of the Archipelago, among other millions this Grand Admiral is ordered they say, to execute the wishes of the Porte to prevent the tri-coloured flag, and the eagle of Napoleon being displayed in any Turkish port, or on any Vessel navigating the Seas of this Empire. According to the last advices from Smyrna, two English Frigates, a Corvette, and a Brig, arrived at that Port; but the flotilla of M. Saizieux which in all probability, had been the occasion of their coming there, had withdrawn from there some time before. Since these, four English Vessels have come to Anchor in the road of Smyrna, the vice Consul, Buonaparte Fourcade, has judged it prudent, not to allow the tri-coloured flag to appear either in the port, or before the Consular Hotel. Nevertheless the 1st of this month, he placed above the door of his hotel the Imperial Arms, and he appeared to fear that the Turkish Commander, would have taken them down by force.

On the 6th, the Grand Seigneur has again had the affliction to lose one of the Young Princes his Sons: Schehsade Ahmed who was born the 24th of July last year. This loss reduces the family of His Highness to one only Prince, the Sultan Abdul-hamid heir to the Throne, who was born the 6th March 1813, and to four Sultanas, Fatima, Saliba, Sehan and Seheb.

A Merchant Vessel which arrived lately from Egypt, and which was infected with the Plague has unfortunately communicated it, to three, or four Greek Merchants of this Town, who imprudently went on board on business: one is already dead; the others are at the Greek Lazaretto, for infected people, at the seven Towers.

CONSTANTINOPLE July, 20th.

The grand Divan which is commonly held at the approach of the Ramadan, to advance double pay to the troops, took place yesterday.

It is supposed that when the distribution of this double pay has fully taken place, some Corps of our Janissaries will receive order, to march against the Serassias, who continue in a state of Rebellion. In the mean while, the Porte continues with the greatest activity, its system of defense against foreign dangers. Not only orders have been dispatched, some time ago, but the necessary workmen have been forwarded, to place in a proper state, and to provision, the frontier forts: but they are occupied in extending these measures of precaution to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, where workmen are employed to face with stone, the two Redoubts of Terapice, which heretofore have only been of earth.

On the 23d, a ship of war was launched called the (Victorious) 74 which has been constructed under the direction of M. Benoit, French Builder in the service of the Porte. They are constructing another vessel of the same force, and which is already half built. At this launch at which the grand Seigneur was present, as well as all his Ministers, a dreadful accident took place, they launch vessels in Turkey with the head foremost, contrary to the custom of all the other Dockyards in Europe. The vessel disengaged from its supports, descended majestically into the Sea, but one of the two cables made fast behind, was not let out in time, the anchor which held it, was dragged by the weight of the Vessel, and got hold of one of the pillars of a scaffolding filled with spectators. The whole fell, and occasioned the death of 4 People, and lamed and wounded 20 more.

On the 12th, twelve of the vessels taken by the Captain Pacha from the pirates were brought into Port under convoy of an Ottoman Gun vessel.

They were navigated by Pirates: they were carried in triumph to the arsenal.

BRUSSELES 31st August.

The Fortresses of Valenciennes and Conde are evacuated and confided exclusively to the City Guard: Those who committed the assassination of Colonel Gordon at Conde, have fled: but a most

active pursuit is made after them, that they may be arrested, and conducted to Paris to be tried before the Military Commission.

The Garrison of Bouchair has not yet been disarmed—the Garrison of Givet and of the Fortresses of Charlemont which is about 5000 men, National guards, Federés, and Volunteers, refuse it is said to surrender to the Allies: a large body of Prussian troops has in consequence invested it: and they are occupied in making all the necessary preparations to carry on the Siege with activity: already an immense quantity of fascines have been cut, in the neighbouring woods: and a number of sacs of earth have been prepared.

There is also a large Prussian force at Dinant, and another division of 10 or 12 thousand men are expected: they passed the Rhine at Cologne a few days past; they will ascend the Meuse and enter France.

SWITZERLAND, 31st August.

In the sitting of the 29th, the Diet received from the Quarier Master General Fessler and from Colonel Lichtenhehn, who have come to Basle, the capitulation of the Fortresses of Huningen, and the detailed reports of the entry of the Allied troops into that place on the 28th.

The assembly addressed a complimentary letter on this subject to His Royal Highness Archduke John, and solicited of him the immediate destruction of a Fortress so dangerous to Switzerland. The Diet attended afterwards to the reading of the answer from Louis the 18th.

This Monarch assures the Swiss of his good dispositions towards them, and announces his intention of sitting on foot negotiations to renew the Capitulation: Lastly, they deliberated in this same sitting about the terms, on which Switzerland ought to be received into the confederation, the Deputies of this small State, signed and swore to adhere to the federal Union: at the sitting of the 30th, the Diet adopted the proposition of the Commission, to appropriate to the liquidation of the Helvetic debt, the interest of the sums placed in England and the interest, arising from this interest as well as the securities of letters of exchange.

The Army of the confederation, comprising also the 4 Battalions which were in the service of France are now to be reduced to 10 Battalions, of which 2 will be cantoned at Basle, 1 in the Bithopric of Basle, 3 at Pottier, and at Bouffes, 2 at Geneva and at Gox.

A Swiss Paper gives the following details respecting the manner that the Garrison of Huningen quitted it. On the 28th August, at day light, the troops destined to take possession of this place assembled, part on the Gaxes, and part in the environs of Huningen: at 8 o'clock, the Commandant Barbenagre, Colonel Chanal, and the Town Major Marina, came out the first, on foot, and with their Hais off: under the escort of a number of Austrian Officers on horseback, they advanced by the Glacis towards the great road to Saint Louis and approached the Archduke John in a humble manner: their being on foot, in the midst of the Austrian Officers mounted, had in it the appearance of something humiliating. Barbenagre and Chanal had their heads tied with a bandage: the first in consequence of something the matter with his eye, the second in consequence of a wound he had received in his head. They both, had the air of Malefactors conducting to punishment: Some minutes afterwards the Garrison appeared, and at their head, were the Corps of Artillery in high order, next the Custom House Guards, lastly the National Guards, with their equipments, presenting a most piteous spectacle, there were in all 150 Gunners, 5 Custom House Guards: 5 Gendarmes: and 1500 of the troops of the line, and of National Guards. The French grounded their Arms, on the outside of the Fortresses: and they were immediately conducted to a distance. After disarming the Garrison: Barbenagre and Chanal returned into the Fort: and the Allied Troops began to enter: Barbenagre got into a carriage with an Officer, the 4 horses of which were extremely fatigued: the gate of the town through which he was going, was obstructed by the troops—he was obliged in consequence to remain exposed to the view of the curious. The motives which determined him to capitulate, were the weakness of the Garrison, the small number of men, on whom he could rely, the wound of Colonel Chanal, and of the Commandant of Artillery.

AVIGNON 24th August.

The Count de Paar the Commander of the Austrian Troops at Avignon has addressed the following letter to the mayor of that Town.

Mr. Mayor.

On entering the territory of France, the Allied powers have come to reestablish on his Throne the most virtuous and the most respected of Kings Louis XVIII. They have come to deliver France of those Military hordes who under the Banners of the defenders of their Country, were in reality, its oppressors, and its plunderers. In a word, they have come to purge the Kingdom of those men who desired incessantly to light the revolutionary Torch, and to perpetuate the evils with which the country has been afflicted for so long a time past. All Europe desires Peace which she has obtained at an enormous sacrifice: this has been the work of the Allied powers; this is the fruit of their efforts.

They already feel a most delightful satisfaction at having been able to contribute to the restoration of the ancient Throne of the Lillies—but this satisfaction will not be perfect until the Allied powers perceive all Frenchmen uniting themselves to their King, and making but one family, armed for the best of Fathers. In this same family there are without doubt many ungrateful Children: subjects without faith—Traitors to their country: Men perjured who deserve to be driven for ever from the nation which they dishonor: and from the Society to which they are a curse. But let it never be forgotten that it is for the King alone or his delegates to inflict a proper punishment for their crimes.—The King of France perceives the necessity of this punishment, since he has ordered it. The Administration of Justice belongs to

the King alone. Subjects cannot infringe on this sacred right, without committing a most cruel outrage on royal majesty. And nevertheless I must make it known to you Mr. Mayor, we have the grief to observe those tragical scenes, those intestine wars, which disolated France during so many years, under the reign of the most cruel Tyrants, renewed every day, and this even under the reign of Justice, and of goodness.

I Myself, since my arrival in this town, have been witness of these disorders—I am authorized to tell you, Mayor, the Allied powers see with eyes of horror, I don't hesitate to style them so, these abominations, this violation of all principle by Frenchmen under the eyes of their King, whose heart is most sensibly affected. While they have come to make this Kingdom enjoy all the blessings of peace.

Let it be well considered, that to take Justice into your own hands, is to overturn all order in the State: it is to be the enemy of the King: it is to fall into a new anarchy: Let all feelings of hatred and of vengeance be extinguished from your hearts! He that meditates vengeance is much more unhappy than him who is the object of it. Crime ought not to be the instrument by which crime is to be Punished: Public Justice, ought alone to be armed with the sword of justice.

Subjects can give no greater mark of their love and of their fidelity to the King than executing punctually his orders: to fulfill his wishes in all things: and to forestall his desires.—But we feel with regret that since, his return into France, Louis the 18th, is not listened to by those even who ought to observe it; and ought to make it respected: while the tranquility of harmless Citizens is disturbed every instant by the most alarming scenes. It is on this account, that the Allied powers, faithful to their oaths, propose to assist by all their force, the efforts of their August Ally, Louis the 18th to assure France, a solid and permanent peace, and to all his subjects, the enjoyment of its happy fruits. According to the orders and the powers which have been given me, I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, to order that after 9 in the evening, all meetings are expressly prohibited, as well in the squares, as in the streets, the Coffee-houses, and all houses, and all other public places.

That no person insult another whoever he may be, and whatever the cause may have been, much less, proceed to any excess.

I make known to you that frequent patrols of the troops under my orders shall traverse the streets after the said hour, and they shall maintain vigorously the execution of the present order: which has no other object than to secure the public tranquility. In using all the means which are in my power, I execute the orders of my superiors:

I rely Mr. Mayor, on your zeal, and I beg you to accept the assurances of my consideration.

COUNT DE PAAR, Mayor.

Toulouse, 25th August.

The day before yesterday there was a very general report in town, that the Spanish Army cantoned in the environs of Bellegarde were moving, and appeared to threaten the frontier. This report which was circulated on information more or less true, gave rise to a number of remarks and comments, the correctness of which it was impossible to verify particularly after having read the proclamation of the Mayor of Bayonne. Lieutenant General Count Ricard, in the absence of His Excellency Marshal Peniston, Governor of the 10th Military division, thought it his duty to take different measures of security, and went on the same day to the frontier by the road of Perpignan: It is asserted that his head quarters which were on the 23d at Castelnaudary, were advanced on the following day to Carcassonne. A fine battalion of light infantry, the 6th Regiment of line, a battery of guns, & a convoy of Ammunition, have also left this for the same destination. All the troops stationed in the departments of the eastern Pyrenees, of the Aude, of the Ariège, and all the other departments of the division, have been placed on the war establishment: These measures of precaution and of wisdom, ought to dissipate all anxiety particularly after the explanations which the Count of Abavi—the General in Chief of the Spanish Army has given to the Count of Chauvigny of Bior, Commander in Chief at Bayonne.

PARIS, 1st Sept.

Two Papers announced some days past the return of the Duke of Angoulême to Paris, it is uncertain what lead them into this error: The truth is, that this Prince having learnt at Bordeaux where he presided in the Electoral College, that a Spanish Army, had passed the frontiers at Robillon, went immediately to Perpignan, for the purpose of opposing the entry of these troops, who were coming no doubt with amicable intentions; but which nevertheless would be a burthen to the country as considerable, as useless. It is known already that his energetic representations have had a satisfactory result and that the Spanish Army halted on the Banks of the Tese.

Calcutta Intelligence.

8th FEBRUARY.

Accounts from the north east frontier of Nepal afford a prospect of immediate war. The Rajah appears to have broken off the negotiations by an abrupt refusal to comply with the conditions that had been solemnly agreed to, under his approbation, by the Vakeels empowered to stipulate. It is probable that the Rajah is not alone culpable for this Panic files, but that the rejection of the terms acquiesced in is to be ascribed to the conflicting interests of the Sardars, amongst whom the veteran Omur Singh is perhaps the most turbulent and implacable. That Chief, however, ought to know, from experience, how little chance there is of success in resisting the firmness and intrepidity of British troops. The premeditated duplicity which has influenced the Councils of the Gorkahs, but ill repays the generous moderation with which they have been treated by the Supreme Government. They have had it in their power once to deceive, but it is not likely that their pretended good faith will long go unpunished. The seat of war is now reduced to smaller limits. Our means are equal to attack a mountainous frontier extend-

ing from the Mornugh, north west, to Nahun; and that part between the Gogra and the Sutlej is already subdued. Now the Passes near Muckwanpore are understood to be the only serious impediments between the present position of our forces and Kaimandoo. We have reason to believe that the period since the commencement of negotiations has not passed without profit, but that useful sources of information have been explored, and many points of military and political importance ascertained, which will facilitate the operations of a new campaign. Hostilities will therefore be resumed on our part with greater advantage than on the former occasion, and if it has been possible to learn all the difficulties of the Passes in Muckwanpore we shall expect a speedy destruction of the enemy's power in that quarter. The same enlightened judgment which directed the plans, and the same bravery and valour which gained so much honor in the late contest with the Gorkahs, will we trust, insure a rapid and glorious termination to the war in Nepal.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony is said to have arrived at Balwaee on the 27th of last month. The distance between that place and Kaimandoo, is stated to be between 30 and 45 miles. The army is in a high state of preparation. Various rumours of a skirmish with the enemy have got abroad, but they are entirely groundless. No authentic account of any attack has yet been received.

The Kedgerree report of yesterday announced the arrival in the river of the Portuguese ship B-lifario, Captain F. J. Marcal, from China the 29th December, Malacca, and last from Penang the 19th ultimo. By this opportunity we have received letters from China, extending to the 19th December. They convey very little commercial news. The obstacles thrown by the Chinese government in the way of the sale of Opium, still operated with undiminished force; and although this drug were quoted at 1500 dollars, the price might be considered nearly nominal.

Cotton was selling at about 448.

A Snow has also anchored in the river, from Pegue the 20th November.

The Forbes, Captain Searvell, entered the river a few days ago, after a long and circuitous voyage from England, during which she touched at Ceylon.

His Majesty's ship Leda and Philomel failed out on Tuesday morning, bound for Madras. The latter vessel will eventually proceed to Bombay to be docked.

The Honorable Company's ship James Sibbald started for Madras on the 6th instant. The private trader Hibernia sailed for London on the 3d instant.

The Honorable Company's ships Fairlie and Union will sail for Java and England about the end of the present week.

The Honorable Company's ship Lord Cassidoreagh will start some time in next week for England direct.

Captain Younghusband, of the new ship Percy, left town on Monday, and that vessel will depart for Bencoolen, Java, and England without delay.

The Duke of Wellington is now sailing out for England; and will shortly be followed by the Exmouth, which is bound for Liverpool.

The Good Hope is dropping down the river and will sail immediately for Java, with a Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment. This Detachment amounted to about 230 rank and file, embarked under Captain Auriol on Saturday morning.

This day a Subaltern Officer and fiftyeight Privates will embark on board the Honorable Company's ship Union; and one Lieutenant and twenty nine Privates on board the Honorable Company's Cruiser Antelope.

Major Broughton, in command of the Regiment, will leave Town for the purpose of going on board the Fairlie on Friday.

In the description of the destruction by fire of the Duchess of Wellington, and enumeration of the sufferers, contained in our paper of last week, the name of Mr. Heron, second officer, was inadvertently substituted for that of Mr. Volstedt, the third officer, the person really lost. Mr. Heron effected his escape in a very remarkable manner. After the alarm of fire was given, & the flames had burst through the hatches, he attempted to gain the poop, with a view of leaving the vessel in that quarter; but the smoke and heat were so intense, that he failed in his object, and was forced to rush forward to the fore-castle. Having reached it, he alighted down and hung by the bows until the grand explosion took place, and the ship parted. When this occurred, he was left to the mercy of the waves, and the horror of his situation may be imagined, when it is told, that previously to the arrival of the boat, which eventually saved him, he was twice laid hold of, and nearly pulled

dows, by other miserable individuals struggling for life.

A Committee, consisting of John Eliot, John Palmer, W. C. Blaquiére, R. C. Ferguson, A. MacTier, Arthur Hogue, and John Collier, Esqrs. has been appointed to investigate the cause of the frequent losses by fire of the shipping belonging to this Port; and to devise measures for modifying the system, by which lascars are now hired, and such other means as are likely to prevent the occurrence of similar distressing calamities in future.

In our last account of the proceedings of the British force assembled on the North East frontier, we left its gallant Commander Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. encamped at Segowlee. Subsequent letters inform us, that the General continued his march on the morning of the 23d ultimo, and on the following day arrived in the Camp at Bulwace. He was accompanied during his progress by the Officers of his Staff; His Majesty's 87th Regiment; a Wing of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry; a strong Division of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry; and the train of Artillery. We have already stated, that intelligence of the return of the Raj Gooroo from Khatmandoo to the neighbourhood of Segowlee, having reached Colonel Bradshaw on the 21st, an elephant had been sent out for the purpose of conveying him to that station. We have since learnt, that he passed Sir David Ochterlony on the 23d, without having an interview with him, and arrived at Colonel Bradshaw's tents at Segowlee on the evening of that day.

We stop the press to communicate the substance of letters received late yesterday evening from Bulwace. Our readers will no doubt be gratified on perceiving the distribution of General Ochterlony's force into Brigades.

Extract of a letter, dated Bulwace, the 28th January.

"You will perceive from this letter, that we still occupy our old ground. We are to cross the forest in four Brigades. Ours which is the strongest, is to penetrate on the left of the grand pass.

"Since writing the above, I have heard that we do not move until the remainder of the heavy guns come up. They are expected in three or four days. I enclose a copy of General Ochterlony's Orders, for brigading the troops."

"Division Orders, by Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.

Camp near Bulwace, January 25, 1816. The following formation of the Troops comprising the Division, is directed to have effect from this date, viz.

1st BRIGADE. Colonel William Kelly, His Majesty's 24th Foot, to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant G. Carsement, 21st Native Infantry.

To consist of His Majesty's 24th Regiment Foot.

1st Battalion 18 Native Infantry.

Divisions of the 1st and 2d Native Infantry.

And Chumparun Light Infantry:

2d BRIGADE. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Nicol, His Majesty's 66th Regiment, to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant John Hay, Pioneers.

To consist of His Majesty's 66th Regiment.

5th and 8th Grenadier Battalions.

1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry.

And 2d Battalion 18th Native Infantry.

3d BRIGADE. Lieutenant Colonel Miller, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to command.

Major of Brigade Captain Watson, 22d Native Infantry.

To consist of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

2d Battalion of the 12th, 22d and 25th Native Infantry.

4th BRIGADE. Colonel G. Dick, 9th Native Infantry, to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant F. Goade, 25th Native Infantry.

To consist of the 2d Battalions of the 4th, 8th, 9th, and 15th, and the right wing of the 1st Battalion of the 30th Native Infantry.

It being essential towards the furtherance of the service, that Brigadiers proceeding on separate commands from the main

division of the army under the command of the Major General, should have a personal Staff Officer with him to assist in carrying on their correspondence. The following Officers are appointed temporarily, to act as Aides-de-Camp, until the pleasure of the Commander in Chief shall be known. Ensign Smith, His Majesty's 24th Regiment, to act as Aid de-Camp to Brigadier Kelly of the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant Hervey, of His Majesty's 66th, to Brigadier Nicol, of the 2d Brigade.

The post of Amowah is to be evacuated, and the sick of corps, and the families of Soldiers, stores, baggage, &c. to be removed immediately either to Dinapoor or Betea.

Commanding Officers of corps are requested to take every measure in their power for reducing the baggage and followers, with their respective corps to the lowest possible scale. All spare Bullocks will be received by the Commissariat; Commanding Officers will also be pleased to send in to Captain Cunliff, with as little delay as possible, a return of the fighting men and camp followers, with their respective corps, with a view of making an arrangement for provisioning them.

Division Orders.—26th January. Mr. Superintending Surgeon Gillman, of the Dinapoor division, will be pleased to join the army proceeding on service under Major General Ochterlony.

A Field Hospital is directed to be immediately established with the division.—Mr. Surgeon Proctor, of the 18th Native Infantry, is appointed Field Surgeon, and will accordingly join the Head Quarters of the division.—The sick of each Regiment to be sent without delay to Betea, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Henry, His Majesty's 66th Regiment.

To the EDITOR of the ASIATIC MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR, Altho' I am aware, that the statement of the phenomena* seen in the Sun on the Coast of America, by my namesake Captain John Hayes, of His Majesty's ship Majestic, has excited much speculation, doubt and even scepticism amongst our Countrymen, I shall not withstanding venture to commit my observations with those of the gallant Officer abovementioned, for the further consideration of your readers; leaving the solution of the configuration of the said phenomena, over the Sun's disk, to the sublime discernment of the Sage Faber, or to the penetrating, philosophic mind of the great Herschell. It would be the height of presumption in me to conjecture whether they are exhibited as signs or tokens of the eventful times past or about to come; or the configuration of those chasms or openings occasionally made through that luminous atmosphere, which surrounds the glorious Orb of Light, and which have thus fallen under my humble observation.

To proceed—in joining Captain Maxfield at the sea-entrance of Lacam's Channel, on the morning of the 26th ultimo he did me the favor to call me on board the Dundas, and desired Sir William Rumbold, myself, and others, to observe the Sun's disk, as he had discovered a phenomenon thereon during the 22d, which, still continued to be seen from the Minto; we accordingly examined the Sun with a telescope, and distinctly discerned the Flags exhibited on the accompanying Fig: 1, and subsequently the other configurations shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. I have only to add, that after the disappearance of the three Flags A, the succeeding ones inclined to the left of the centre of the Sun's disk, being previously to the right thereof; the whole invariably setting with the Flags uppermost, and rising with them downwards. On the 4th, the single tri-colored Flag at rising, approximated somewhat nearer to the centre of the Sun's disk, (set as usual,) but consequently more towards its centre; since which period I have not observed the phenomena, owing to the obscuration of the Sun. It is perhaps requisite to add, that the centre Flag A appeared much lighter than the others, and had a vibrating motion from right to left, half its circle. If I could venture an opinion, I would presume to imagine, that the phenomena in question

* So close is the resemblance of these Phenomena to the common flagstaff, that a Branch Pilot to whom they were shown exclaimed 'it is just as plain as the flagstaff on Edmonstone's Island when seen from the bottom of Thornhill's Channel,' a distance of eight miles

revolved upon their own axes over the Sun's disk, and performed a complete revolution in the short space of twelve hours.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your friend and well wisher,

Feb. 5, 1816.

JOHN HAYES.

Accompanying the above letter, with which we were honoured yesterday morning, are Diagrams of the phenomena. These we are unable to present to our readers in the present number, but they shall certainly appear next week. In order the better to illustrate this subject, we have subjoined the account from the London Courier, of the 14th of June.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER,

JUNE 14.

Astonishing Natural Phenomenon.

On the 27th of August 1814, while the Majestic, Captain Hayes, was cruising off Boston, a strange figure was perceived in the Eastern horizon, about two o'clock in the morning, which, as the sun rose, gradually became more distinguishable, and, at last, assumed the perfect appearance of a man, dressed in a short jacket and half boots, with a staff in his hand—at the top of which was a colour hanging over his head, marked with two lines, perpendicularly drawn at equal distances, and strongly resembling the French flag. The figure continued visible as long as the rays of the sun would permit it to be looked at. On the 28th, the next day, the figure displayed itself in the same posture, but rather broken. On the following morning, it seemed entirely disjointed, and faded into shadow, until, at last, nothing more could be seen than three marks on the sun's disk. Captain Hayes, his officers, and about 200 of the crew, witnessed the spectacle, both with the naked eye and through glasses. In superstitious times, such a phenomenon would have been construed into a providential warning or ominous token of some unexpected event, in this enlightened age, however, it may be easily accounted for by the reflective power of the atmosphere, which is well known to be wonderful. Most probably the figure represented was some one ashore, or on the deck of the Majestic.

FEBRUARY 10TH.

It is with much regret, we have to announce another loss by fire, of the ship Percy, Captain Younghusband, bound hence to Briscoe and England. The Percy, it appears, was destroyed while at anchor a little below Saugor, on Thursday last; we understand, that about eight o'clock of the night preceding this melancholy disaster, the fire on board was reported to be out as usual, and that Captain Younghusband walked the deck until 11 o'clock, when he retired to rest; that about twelve or some time after the Pilot gave the alarm of fire on the fore part of the ship, upon which Captain Younghusband jumped out of his bed, and used every exertion in his power with those of his Officers, to extinguish the fire, but without success—it was then deemed necessary to save the lives of the people by lowering down the boats and sending them on board the ship Mandarine, which was lying at a short distance. Captain Younghusband remaining by the ship until he was forced to quit her by the flames increasing to such an extent, that he was under the necessity of lowering himself into the water and endeavored to save himself by swimming—fortunately the boat which went with the People to the Mandarine and another belonging to that vessel, returned in time to pick up Captain Younghusband and several of the crew who were floating on the water.

The above are the particulars as they have been stated to us—and it is added, that Captain Y. strongly suspects, that the ship was willfully set on fire—we therefore trust every measure will be adopted to bring the perpetrators of this diabolical system to public justice, and to suffer that punishment, which their crime so justly merits.

The report of this morning, also mentions an inward bound vessel coming in; which must be the Andromeda, from China, as she has not been reported before, and is said to be in the river.

FOURTEENTH Calcutta Lottery,

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING, Monday, January 29, 1816.

No. 5203, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1975, 2234 and 2539, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 114, 934, 3791, 3950, 4060, 4308, and 4341, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 709, 722, 738, 1834, 2098, 2351, 2545, 2607, 2748, 2749, 3107, 3145, 3378, 3508, 5189, 5223, and 5366, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 1, 1816.

PRIZES.

Nos. 2041, and 5932, Prizes of 10,000 Rs. each.

Nos. 5140, and 5575, Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.

Nos. 28, 929, 1116, 2228, 3245, 4054, 4118, 4814, and 4831, Prizes of 500 Rs. each.

Nos. 8, 82, 267, 584, 735, 841, 1195, 2085, 2189, 2972, 2989, 3157, 3268, 3723, 3928, 4019, 4150, 4270, 4686, 5163, and 5193, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Monday, February 5, 1816.

Nos. 392, 784, 1730, 2310, 2496, 2613, 3458, 3739, 4103, and 4716, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2076, 2465, 3977, 5033, and 5692, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 315, 554, 641, 806, 917, 1380, 1886, 2360, 2799, 3710, 3730, 4291, 4384, 4558, and 4833, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rs. each.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 8, 1816.

No. 5309, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 532, and 5881, Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 672 and 3152, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rs. each.

Nos. 2984, 4278, and 5694, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3987, 4032, 4963, 4967, and 5080, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 245, 285, 436, 1550, 2927, 3132, 3447, 3583, 3886, 4849, 4909, 5508, 5834, and 5875, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

It may be at least a matter of curiosity, if not of edification, to contrast the facilities with which ship-building may be carried on in Java, with the difficulties and expense with which it is conducted at Bombay, Calcutta and Penang.

At Bombay, European skill is, as it were excluded, and promises long to continue to be so, therefore no Ship, at that port, is ever built on strict scientific principles. No such exclusion operates in regard to Java, where there is open the finest field for honest competition. At Bombay, indeed, Ships are constructed of the most admirable materials, but Java is in all this on an equality with it, and when the high price of the Malabar teak, resulting from the great distance of the forests, is contrasted with the cheapness of that of Java, arising from the vicinity of the forests to the Coasts, and an easy transport by water carriage nearly throughout, instead of a tedious and laborious carriage over many miles of hill and dale, all attempts at a farther parallel must in fairness be dropped. The port of Calcutta enjoys all the advantages of the most skilful and scientific builders, the advantages of accumulated capital, and of skilful labourers trained by years of experience; but these advantages are unequal to balance the natural disabilities under which it labours. The ships of Calcutta owe their best properties to the wood brought from Malabar, from Rangoon or Java; and all their inferiority to the other Indian shipping, to the use of that which is the growth of the country itself. The simple statement of one authentic fact, that the teak of Java brings in the Calcutta market an advance of 300 per cent. will render any other argument superfluous.

With respect to the small settlement of Penang, it labours under all the disadvantages of Calcutta, without any of its advantages. All or almost all the materials of ship-building, must be transported thither, for neither the Island itself, nor the surrounding country possess a single stick of timber fitted for the general purposes of Ship-building; the prime of the Indian forests, being in the Malay countries, as unknown to the West of Java, as the oak or the beech tree.

It is not the object of these remarks to institute any invidious comparisons, to decry existing establishments or claim exclusive privileges for new ones. Our object is to draw into notice every available source of national wealth or industry, being as thoroughly convinced that an honorable competition is the fairest means of obtaining for our martial and commercial navy, the best and cheapest supply of shipping, as it is the certain means of bringing to perfection every other employment in which human skill or industry is exerted.

[Java Gaz.]

Government House, Sydney, 8th July, 1815.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

An anxious desire to render the discoveries in the lately explored country to the Westward of the Blue Mountains as complete and important to the Mother Country and the present Colony as the means within his power would enable him, having induced His Excellency the Governor, whilst at Bathurst, to instruct Mr. Evans to proceed from thence and pursue his discoveries as much farther Westward as his means of carrying provisions, the nature of the country through which he should pass, of the unforeseen occurrences,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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